

Phonogram Cards

Phonograms (also referred to as graphemes) are letters or letter combinations that represent the phonemes, or the smallest unit of speech in words. These cards contain the most common phonograms of the English language and their corresponding sounds. Additionally, each phonogram card contains a key word to help students learn and remember the sound-symbol pattern.

Please use the resources aligned with your High-Quality Instruction and Intervention materials. If your High-Quality Curriculum does not contain materials to support explicit, systematic, synthetic phonics, however, these cards can be used as a supplementary tool to assess and/or practice sound-symbol associations.

Teach and practice the first, more common sounds of each phonogram to automaticity before introducing the second sounds.

These cards can be used as part of a Structured Literacy approach to teaching beginning reading skills to new or striving readers.

Structured Literacy instruction is explicit, systematic, diagnostic, cumulative instruction in phonological and phonemic awareness, phonics, syllables, morphology, semantics, and syntax.. Providing a strong foundation in each of these skills develops the neural routes necessary to develop strong word recognition skills as well as language comprehension skills that are essential to proficient reading.

Consider how to align Structured Literacy instruction across tiers of instruction to ensure students are receiving instruction and intervention aligned with the Science of Reading throughout your school's Mutli-Tiered System of Supports.

For more information, go to:

https://www.ride.ri.gov/InstructionAssessment/Literacy/StructuredLiteracy.aspx#439 1319-assessment

These phonograms are aligned with the <u>RIDE Student Checklist</u> found on the Assessment tab of the RIDE Structured Literacy site.

Directions:

Print these cards two-sided using the "print on long edge" setting on your printer. It is recommended to use a thick paper or cardstock to ensure students will not be able to see through the paper. Results are best when cards are cut using a high-quality paper cutter.

Always be sure to check your cards first to ensure the correct sounds are on the back of the corresponding symbols before use.

Email Kari.Kurto@ride.ri.gov with questions or feedback.

a m

s t

/ă/ /m/ <u>a</u>pple <u>m</u>ap /ā/ <u>a</u>corn /s/ (teach first) /t/ <u>s</u>un <u>t</u>ub **/**z/

often between two vowels

p

i

/l/ /p/ let <u>p</u>ig

/ĭ/
/r/
red
/ī/
hi
/ē/ scorpion
/y/ onion

n C

dam

/am/ /d/ h<u>am</u> <u>d</u>og o k

b

/ŏ/
octopus
kit
/ō/
go

/j/ /b/ job <u>b</u>at f

e w

/h/ /f/ /f/ hat _fun

/ĕ/
echo
/w/
wish
/ē/
she

v th

gan

/th/
this

/v/ <u>v</u>an

thin unvoiced

/g/ got

/an/ m<u>an</u>

/j/
gem
before e, i, and y
(sometimes!)

u ch

y

/ch/ chin	/ŭ/ <u>u</u> p
	/ū/
/k/ s <u>ch</u> ool	m <u>u</u> sic /oo/
	r <u>u</u> by
	/y/
/z/	yellow
<u>z</u> ip	/ ē/
	cand <u>y</u> / ī/
	m <u>y</u>

wh sh

_ng _nk

/sh/ shop /hw/ which

/nk/ sa<u>nk</u>, si<u>nk</u>, ho<u>nk</u>, su<u>nk</u>

/ng/ sa<u>ng</u>, si<u>ng</u>, so<u>ng</u>, su<u>ng</u> qu x

а-е е-е

 $\begin{array}{ccc} /ks/ \\ bo\underline{x} & /kw/ \\ /z/ & \underline{quick} \\ \underline{xylophone} \end{array}$

/ē/ /ā/
eve ape

i-e

0-е

u-e

у-е

/ŏ/ p<u>o</u>k<u>e</u> /ī/ t<u>ime</u>

/ ī / st<u>y</u>l<u>e</u> /ū/ m<u>ule</u>

/oo/ r<u>ule</u> ai ay

ee ea

/ā/ (end of a word) pl<u>ay</u> /ā/
(beginning or mi ddle of a word)

aim

/ē/ <u>ea</u>t

/ĕ/ br<u>ea</u>d /ē/ tr<u>ee</u>

/ā/ st<u>ea</u>k _all _ck

oa ow

/k/
(at the end of a word after a short vowel)

back

/all/ t<u>all</u>

/ow/ pl<u>ow</u>

/ō/ sn<u>ow</u> /ō/ b<u>oa</u>t

igh er

ir ur

/er/ /ī/
h<u>er</u> s<u>igh</u>

/er/ /er/ b<u>ur</u>n b<u>ir</u>d

ar or

ore oi

/ar/ c<u>ar</u> /or/ h<u>or</u>n /er/ dollar /er/ as a schwa or after w actor /or/ w<u>ar</u>t /oy/ /or/ <u>oi</u>l m<u>ore</u>

oy ou

au aw

/ow/

(at the beginning or middle of a word)

<u>ou</u>t

/oo/ s<u>ou</u>p /oy/
(at the end of a word)

/aw/
(at the end of a word)

/aw/
(at the beginning or middle of a word)

August

oo ph

_tch ey

/oo/
b<u>oo</u>t
phone
/oo/
b<u>oo</u>k

/ē/
money /ch/
(at the end of a word after a short vowel)
/ā/
they

_sion _tion

ie ea

Final stable syllable when adding suffix -ion /shun/ action /chun/ question

Final stable syllable when adding suffix -ion

/shun/ mis<u>sion</u> /zhun/ vision

/ē/
<u>ea</u>t
/ĕ/
br<u>ea</u>d
/ā/
st<u>ea</u>k

/ē/ ch<u>ie</u>f

> /ī/ p<u>ie</u>

e ge

_dge ew

schwa: unstressed vowel in a multisyllabic word

/ŭ/

b<u>a</u>nan<u>a</u>

/ĭ/ blank<u>e</u>t

/ū/ f<u>ew</u>

/j/

(at the end of a word NOT

after a short vowel)

ga<u>ge</u>

/oo/ blew /j/

(at the end of a word after a short vowel)

e<u>dge</u>

ue eu

ei eigh

/ū/ rescue /ū/ f<u>eu</u>d /00/ d<u>ue</u> /ē/ (after soft c) receive /ā/ weigh /ā/ v<u>ei</u>n

ture ain

ci ti ear xi /ĭn/ mount<u>ain</u> /cher/ pic<u>ture</u>

/er/ l<u>ear</u>n /sh/ gra<u>ci</u>ous pa<u>ti</u>ent an<u>xi</u>ous kn gn

wr augh

/n/ gnome /n/ <u>kn</u>ow

/aw/ c<u>augh</u>t /r/ <u>wr</u>ench ough

_age

our

ard

/ĭj/ pack<u>age</u> /aw/ b<u>ough</u>t

/oo/ thr<u>ough</u>

/ard/ wiz<u>ard</u> /er/ <u>jour</u>ney ine ate

eau ui

/ĭt/ priv<u>ate</u> /ēn/ mach<u>ine</u>

/ĭn/ eng<u>ine</u>

/oo/ fr<u>ui</u>t /ō/ plat<u>eau</u>

ace que

/k/ uni<u>que</u>

/ĭs/ furn<u>ace</u>